on those fifteen years of constant war which left Ireland a scene of desolation such as was never witnessed in any Christian land the events of Elizabeth's reign swept over with just a sketch suggested rather than portrayed the misery and suffering to which Ireland was condemned under her rule. Though Father Burke disclaimed any desire to wake up revengeful feelings by painting too vividly the tyranny and oppression to which the Irish people had been subjected, it is difficult to imagine that any man loving justice and liberty could listen unmoved to the recital of robbery and outrage to which the Irish were subjected at the hands of Mr. froude's "civilizers." Unlike Mr. Froude, the Trish advocate goes into the camp of his enemies to seek weapons of defence. Every quotation mpon which he appealed to the American people for a verdict against the policy of England in his native land is drawn from English sources, and some of the most damaging evidence is furnished by State papers of England which Mr. Froude found it convenient to Ignore. As the arraignment of England's treatment of Ireland proceeds the position of Mr. Froude becomes more untenable, and the natural love of Americans for justice makes them sympathize rather with the people who have been the victims of fraud and violence than with their oppressors.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING. - After the fierce battle at Boston of human skill, bravery and persistence against the raging flames which in a few hours swept away property of enormous value, we get at last the most important item in the vivid narrative of the terrible catastrophe, which the careful correspondents of the HEBALD have spread before its readers. The return of the killed. wounded and missing tells with mournful force its story of the sad Sunday. Three are amed as killed, while it is stated that five. named as killed, while it is stated that five, whose identity is unknown, are buried under fallen walls in one locality. Ten are numbered as seriously wounded. Probably half of them will be added to the dead list. Five more are missing—in other words, dead, and their bodies not recovered. So we have eighteen lives lost in this disastrous conflagration-eighteen lives as precious as any on the earth, lives of young, vigorous, devoted men, who shrunk not from danger and death in the road of duty. What grief, what woe and mourning does this record suggest! Every true heart will respond to the sighs of the bereaved, every noble nature drop a tear over the dead and breathe a prayer for the recovery of the wounded. While we pay the tribute of grief and sympathy we shall fail in proper prudence if we neglect to profit from the lesson so fatally emphatic by the prompt adoption of all means calculated to prevent the recurrence of such horrors.

A SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY FISH.—It is rumored from Washington that Mr. William M. Evarts, the eminent lawyer, is to succeed Mr. Fish as Secretary of State in President Grant's Cabinet. Mr. Evarts has acknowledged ability in his profession, but whether he is fitted for the position for which he is now named is a question his own judgment will doubtless enable him to decide. The general sentiment favors the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury from this city. It seems emimently proper that the metropolis of the Union should be represented in the Cabinet through that office, and it will be unfortunate if a rivalry between Mr. Henry Clews and Mr. E. D. Morgan should deprive us of the position, especially as neither of these candidates would be the choice of the merchants and financiers of New York.

PROVIDING FOR SETTLE Judge Settle, of North Carolina, the chairman of the last National Convention of the republican party, who was defeated for Congress in the State bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. This will be an ample recompense for the former disappointment, and, considering the value of the position, it is fortunate for Judge Settle that he did not run for Congress at the general election in November, when General Grant's personal popularity would have dragged him to success.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

General Grindley, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel. General Robert Patterson is lying ill of pneum nia in Philadelphia.

Captain Bristow, of the steamship Oceanic, is at the New York Hotel. General Horace Porter arrived at the Fifth Ave-

nue Hotel yesterday. General Edward M. Lee, of Kansas, has arrived

at the Hoffman House. senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, yesterday ar-

rived at the Hoffman House. General William S. Pike, of New Orleans, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is

General Butler is reported to be a candidate for Speaker Blaine's chair. "Not just now."

dore McKinstry, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A venerable old gentleman in Framingham

Mass., has voted at fifteen Presidential electi Señor Emilio Bernard, the Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, is in town at the Clarendon Hotel. Señor M. I. Lamer, of the Argentine Legation, i among the late arrivals at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Charles Francis Adams will this morning leave the Brevoort House for his home at Quincy,

M. Henri Rochefort is said to be about to be ferred to Fort Lamaigue, near Toulon, to remain definitively. eneral John C. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor

elect of this State, has gone to Janesville, Wis., where he will remain a few days. The Princess Mathilde, who was extremely par-

tial to Théophile Gautier, went to see him laid out after death, and wept abundantly on withdrawing. Mr. Walter Williams, an English gentleman, who has been for some time in this country, yesterday returned to the Brevoort House from the Far

A Western man set a trap for a weasel and caught his mother-in-law. A suit at law for damges followed, and an otherwise peaceful family

was broken up. The historian, Merié d'Aubigne, has left, it is said, two nearly complete volumes on his favorite theme of the Reformation, carrying down the rec-

Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, attended by a numerous

suite, arrived lately at Florence, Italy, where she will remain for several days. Mr. A. D. Reed, a Chicago banker, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Although this gentleman

was a loser through the fire in Boston, as well as that in Chicago, he is not yet a "broken Read." The Rev. Achilles Daunt's election to the vacant

dary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, is thought to the first serious manifestation of the purpose of the Low Church party to carry everything in the

LIVINGSTONE

Herald Special Report from London.

The Royal Geographical Society's Resolution of Thanks for the Herald African Search Enterprise.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's Letter Conveying the Council Resolution to New York.

The Victoria Gold Medal of 1873 Voted to Stanley.

First Official Honor of the Coming Year.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HER-ALD has been received from our correspondent in the British capital: -

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

The following is an extract from a letter which has been addressed to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of the New York Herald, by Sir Henry Rawlinson, conveying the expression of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society of its appreciation of the service which the American special search for Livingstone in Africa has rendered to the cause of science and humanity: --

THE THANKS OF THE SCIENTISTS. Sir Henry Rawlinson says: -

Sra-I have much pleasure in communicating to you a resolution which has just been voted by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society in the words which I subjoin, viz.:-

Resolved, That the President shall, in the name of the Council, cordially thank James Gordon Bennett, Esq., for the generous and philanthr spirit in which he conceived the idea of relieving Dr. Livingstone, and also for having supplied the

THE VICTORIA MEDAL TO STANLEY.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's letter further communicates, officially, to Mr. Bennett the fact that the Council of the Royal Geographical Society has voted Mr. Stanley, the commander of the Herald expeditionary search corps lately serving in Africa, a Victoria gold medal for 1873, thus anticipating years, an exceptional honor in compliment to the recipient and his service.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The German Premier in the Hands of His Physician.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, Nov. 14, 1872.

His Excellency the Prince Premier of Germany. temporary recess retreat at his home. One of the Prince's attending physicians has gone from this city to Varzin to prescribe for him.

GERMANY.

Royal Resolution for Legislative Control of the

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BEBLIN, NOV. 14, 1872.

Omcial Prussian telegrams continue to intimat that His Majesty Emperor William will secure a majority in the upper house of the Prussian Diet by appointing a sufficient number of life peers, if necessary, to carry the Country Reform bill.

INDIA.

Viceregal Visit of State to the City of Bombay-Brilliant Reception and Preparation for a Gorgeous Native Asiatic Salutation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOMBAY, NOV. 14, 1872. His Excellency Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of the Empire of India, is now visiting Bombay for the On his arrival in the city he had a most brilliant

His Lordship will hold a public audience on

saturday, when many of the Indo-Asiatic Sov ereigns and Princes will be received. Great preparations are making for the ceremony, which will be accompanied by all the gorgeou

display usual on such occasions in the territory of It is expected that the Viceroy will remain about week in Bombay, and then go to Puna for a few days, and thence via Nagpur and Jabalpur to Cal-

Conciliation by the British Crown a Necessity for Native Indian Content. Lord Northbrook's visit to and reception in Bombay, with his resolve for affording a brilliant audience to the native princes of the surrounding and neighboring territories results to a very great extent from the necessity which just now exists for English conciliation in that direction. Many of the Indian princes, who are called England's "allies." complain that her political agents assume a position in their States different from the po originally intended in the treaties, or sannads.

in the internal administration or private affairs of the chiefs.

Some of the European political officers have no sympathy with the natives. They dislike them and keep aloof from them, knowing little of their manners and customs and etiquette, and in some cases only speaking their language in a sort of kindmatgár patots.

The Indian sovereigns and chiefs complain:

First.—They cannot get to the ear of the head of the government. They, to use one of their own expressions, "cannot speak with their own lips and hear with their own ears."

Second.—They feel the position assumed by the political agent to be one of command, instead of one of friendship. Their ministers or subordinates are shown favor by him, and they are supported by its influence.

Third.—Their private affairs are pried into with a minute and degrading curiosity.

Third—Their private affairs are pried into with a fourth—The faults found in the same price into with a fourth—The faults found in the same price in the sam note and degrading curiosity.

Fourth—The faults found in their character or ministration by the political agent are published the government, without any opportunity being ren to them of rebutting the accusations or af-

iording explanation.

Pitth—There is too much interference in all matters of their administration. There is a pushing and forcing changes, whether reforms or not, which ought to be done gradually, but which, done as at present, create fear and discontent. In a word, we are raising distrust and dislike where we should have gained confidence and good with.

STORM IN STRALSUND.

Whirl of a Terrible Gale in the Prussian Pomeranian Fortifications.

Storm, Fire and Flood on the West Shore of the Strait-Sudden Inundation and Loss of Property and Life.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872 Telegrams which have been received in this.city, dated at different points in Germany, report that the gale of wind which prevailed last night was exceedingly severe on the Prussian coast.

AT STRALSUND its effects were mest disastrous.

Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor, the town was inundated and during the height of the

broke out among the warehouses, which spread rapidly and is still burning.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Several lives are reported lost, and many persons have been severely injured. STRAISHIND

has a peculiar topographical situation on the west shore of the narrow strait which separates the island Rugen from the mainland of the Prussian Pomeranian province. The arsenal is a fine building, as are also the lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, gymnasium, libraries and other public institutions. The harbor is safe for vessels drawing fifteen feet of water, but is very difficult of access. Straisund was formerly a Hanse town. Its defensive works have been vastly strengthened since the year 1815.

The Pire Extinguished and the Storm and Flood Subsiding-Disastrous Details Expected from the Coast Line.

STRALSUND, Nov. 14-Evening. The storm has abated and the water is sub siding.

The fire, after destroying several large buildings, has been extinguished.

extended along the entire coast.

Details of the storm and disasters have not vet come to hand; but the damage done on sea and sbore must be immense.

HAMBURG.

The Burgher German City Buffeted by Storm of Rain and Snow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14, 1872. A severe rain and snow storm, accompanied by heavy gale, has prevailed in this section of country for several days. The telegraph wires have been prostrated in all

The country is flooded, and news has been re ceived that at Lubeck the Custom House and many warehouses are submerged.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Agitation Over the Definite Establishment of the Republic.

Caucus of Members of the Right-The Monarchy Impossible-Conservatism and Radicalism in Conflict-Reclamation to the President.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 14, 1872.

During the session of the National Assembly to-day a bill for the reform of the jury system was A Deputy took occasion to remark in the course

established. He was instantly interrupted by exclamations from all sides, and it was some time before the agitation of the Chamber subsided.

Political Caucus and Plan of Party Fusion-Extra Legislative Reclamation to the President.

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1872. A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly onging to the Right Wing and Right Centre was held to-night. A coalition of the conservative factions in the Assembly was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted declaring that while they recognize the impossibility of a restoration of the monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between the conservatives and the radicals; demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly conservative line of policy; and warning him that he can no longer have their support hould he refuse to give the assurances required

KING AMADEUS.

The Monarch of Spain Invalided by Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 14, 1872. His Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, is confined to his apartments in the palace, in consequence of an attack of illness.

ert which was circulated from the Palace during the evening states that the indisposition of the King is caused by a cold, and is in nowise serious.

SPAIN.

Press Alarm of Military Affiliation with Conspirators Against the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 14, 1872. The Epoca newspaper, in its issue to-day, calls the attention of the government to what it terms the gravity of the situation at the government rsenal, near Cadiz, where, according to a recent letter in its columns, a conspiracy had then been discovered. The Epoca still fears the occurrence of serious troubles among the men engaged there, and urges the government to "take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloval sentiment."

It is feared that there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected parties in the city of Cadiz.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamer Japan at San Francisco. SAN PRANCISCO, NOV. 14, 1872. The steamer Japan arrived to-day, thirty-three days from Hong Kong, with the following passen-

For New York—William McGregor, M. P. Evans, E. W. Balt, John Dillon, S. Shirnaut, Yonchi Sadomori, Inanye Machida Sadomori, Sigo Todaishi Tenmora, Kunctonia Morasi.

For Europe—M. Decalico, W. Herbert and W. H. Taylor.

Taylor.

The steamer brings 14,463 packages of tea, 719 packages of silk and 4,533 packages of merchandise.

ENGLAND.

National Movement for the Aid of the Boston Sufferers by Fire.

Severe Storm and Wrecks Off Coast-Fifty Lives Lost-The United States Flag Displayed in the Provinces

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872. A meeting called for the purpose of collecting and forwarding aid to the sufferers by the Boston fire calamity was held yesterday in the town of

It was resolved by the people to aid their brethren who have been stricken in the English Boston's great American namesake, and subscrip tions for that purpose are now being secured. Measures for the relief of the Boston sufferers are also being taken in Londo

It was at first suggested that all subscriptions States Chargé d'Affaires in England, to be sent to Boston, but the merchants have expressed a de-sire to remit direct to that city the amounts they

Messrs. Baring Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and several other firms have already instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the people in Boston. CORPOBATE COMMUNION OF NATIONAL SYMPATHY WITH THE AMBRICANS.

The Common Council of London has voted a resoution of regret for the conflagration in Boston and of sympathy with the inhabitants of the American city and for the whole American people, under

OUTFLOW OF BULLION. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £136,000 during the past week

sweep of Terrific Gales Off Coast-Fifty Lives Lost and Serious Destruction of LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

coast yesterday were very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels. the barks Jorge and Hiawatha, have already been received.

feared this number will be increased by reports of additional disasters. Citizen Respect for the American Flag. LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

Fifty lives are known to have been lost, and it is

Sergeant Bates, the American who started on Tuesday of last week to walk from Glasgow London, bearing unfurled the flag of his country, has arrived at Bolton. Everywhere between the two cities he was greeted with the cheers of the

He reports that he has in no way been molested A Coal Mine Inundated Suddenly and Many Lives Fatally Endangered. LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Pelsall coal mine, in Staffordshire, was suddenly inundated to-day while the men were at work. Eleven miners were rescued, but twenty-two remain in the mine, and there is little hope that

THE WEATHER.

they will be saved.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 15—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours The barometer has risen and is rising on the Lower Lakes and thence over the Middle States, with northerly to westerly winds; occasions snow on Lake Ontario, but generally clearing cold weather; in New England south westerly to northwesterly winds and clearing weather; rising barometers, northwesterly winds and clear from the Ohio Valley and the Gulf and the South Atlantic coasts: from the Northwest to Michigan and the Ohio Valley clearing and partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer. The great wave of very high barometers passing eastward over the country from the Pacific coast has reached the Lower Mississippi Valley, but is still on the coast of Oregon.

Over the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence o Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee, high barome to Aansas, Missouri and Tennessee, high barometers, northwesterly winds and clearing and clear cold weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, high pressures, clear and very cool weather, with frosts on the Lower Lakes and thence over the Middle and New England States northwesterly winds, with occasional snow in Northern and Western New England, but generally clearing and clear cold weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four he

comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1871. 1872. 1871. 1872. 1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 46 45 3:30 P. M. 53 55 60 A. M. 46 46 6 P. M. 55 50 9 A. M. 50 49 9 P. M. 57 47 12 M. 54 52 12 P. M. 56 48 Average temperature vesterday. last year..... 52%

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

One half the number of operas originally promsed at the Academy of Music have now been ren-

but it is not likely that the new spectacle will be delayed much more than a week longer. The début of a Boston tenor is announced for the

pepular concerts of Association Hall on Saturday. We have been told that he is unusually fine. A sky will be one of the adornments of Fechter's stage. It is constructed on a new principle, is

dome-like in shape and movable at pleasure. In addition to the Shakspearian entertainments at the theatres next week will be the readings of "Hamlet" and "Othello," by the veteran actor, Edwin Forrest, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Shakspeare seems to have some

Aside from Miss Nellson's acting-which, it is expected, is to be among the chief features of the Winter-one of the charms of the revival of and Juliet" at Booth's will be found in the delight. ful scenery prepared for Mr. Edwin Booth's first

Miss Kate Bateman, with a full company of English artists, will arrive here in a couple of weeks She will appear about the 5th of January in her new play of "Medea." "Medea" is an adaptation from the French, written in blank verse, and in three acts. Some of the situations in the piece are said to be very effective and novel.

A number of theatrical people are anxious to do something for Boston. Mr. Maurice Neville is to give a lecture on dramatic art at the Cooper Institute; Ada Wray offers her services with her piece, "Whose Wife," and Signor Blitz writes from Pittsburg saying he will assist at any entertainment undertaken in this city in aid of the sufferers. All this may be well enough, but Boston appears to be less anxious than some of the people willing to

Mr. Peter Gilsey and Mr. Day, of the new Windsor House, it is understood, intend building a new opera house up town. They consulted with a vete ran in opera house construction the other day, and he advised them to fill the house with boxes, to be sold in fee simple, and not by the night or season Hereafter people can say in their wills, "I will and bequeath my opera box to my son when he comes of age, and also a white elephant, which I direct my executor to procure for him."

GOLDSMITH MAID AND LUCY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1872.

The racers Goldsmith Maid and Lucy arrived this morning from California on a special car. Bud

MURN'ER IN JERSEY CITY.

A Man Shot and m ortally Wounded by a New York Ruffian in a Barroom-Escape of the Murderer "Oh, My God, Am I Going to Die This Way?"

A few minutes after twelve o clock this morning two police officers were seen rux'ning down New-ark avenue to Police Headquarters in Jersey City. They did not halt to satisfy the curic sity of the who stood and watched them in the streets hastened to make a report the most serious that falls to the lot of an offi-cer. "Sergeant," said one of them (Onloce Lee, "there is a man shot at Roche's, corner o Henderson and Steuben streets."

This was the meagre yet significant s deliberate murder perpetrated when most of the citizens were slumbering. The streets were murder was committed in their midst is one which strikes the law-abiding people Jersey City with terror. They not yet learned to become accustomed to midnight assins. Within fifteen minutes after the alarm was given fully two hundred persons collected in the neighborhood where the bloody scene was en acted. Officer Davis, of the Second pre-cinct, was the first to respond to the call, and he was followed by Officer Dalton, of the First precinct, after whom came fou officers at the same moment. They found a mar "He has gone; he ran across the railroad," said

"He has gone; he ran across the railroad." said a voice from the outside. Two of the officers pursued, but they did not overtake the perpetrator of the murder.

The following particulars of the murder were gathered from Mr. Patrick Roche, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Henderson and Steuben streets:

About twelve o'clock three men, Michael Dogherty, John Doris and Thomas Donneitan, came into my place. They were disputing about some row which took place between them outside, and about which I know nothing. Donneitan, whom I have known to be a peaceable. good-natured kind of fellow, accused Doris with striking him outside, when Doris replied that he did so and would do so again. This was said in an aggravating tone, and Donneitan gave Doris a stap on the jaw. No sooner had he done so than Doris drew out a pistol and fired at Donneitan. The thiag came so suddenly that I was thunderstruck for a moment. Donneitan cried out, "I am shot," but he did not fall. He leaned against the counter for about five minutes and then he quietly sat down. laying his hands upon his stomach. After a few moments more he fell back, saying, 'Oh, my God am I going to die this way?' or something to that effect. The police had come in by this time."

Donneitan was taken away on a stretcher to the City Hospital. The ball took effect in the abdomen close to the navel, "the very place," remarked an officer, "where Jim Fisk was shot." No blood cozed from the wound, and it was concluded that internal hemorrhage was setting in. He was sinking so rapidly that it is hardly possible he is living when these lines are before the readers of the Herald.

Donneitan resided at 185 Bay street, was nine-teen years of age, a native of Ireland, and unmarried. He had been in this country about eight years. For his years he was a very stalwart man. The cries of his mother and brother on the streets to not all who were abroad in the neighborhood of

tion of all who were abroad in the neighborhood of the occurrence.

Dogherty, who keeps a barroom at the corner of Railroad avenue and Henderson street, was arrested and locked up. Doris, the alleged murderer, was his bartender. As soon as he fired the fatal shot he decamped, like all cowardly assassins, and he had not been arrested up to one o'clock. He belongs to a notorious gang of ruffians in the Fourteenth ward of New York. He had followed Donnelian and quarrelled with him during the evening, and when he entered Roches' barroom he scemed inclined to renew the quarrel. He is about twenty-five years of age.

TRUMBULL

The Illinois Senator Declines To Go Before the Country Touching Liberalism at Present.

CHICAGO, III., Nov. 13, 1872. The Herald correspondent called on Senator Trumbull to interview him on the recent election and probable future operations of the liberals, as proaching Senatorial contest. Mr. Trumbull wa leaving town at that precise moment for a week's

absence, and was therefore unable, he said, "to grant the interview," and added:—
"If it were otherwise convenient I should hardly be willing to go before the country on public questions till we are further removed from the excitement of the late canvass and the people are in frame of mind more calmly to consider the luture." PREPARING FOR IMPEACHMENT.

Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary

Committee in Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 14, 1872. The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee authorized to visit Kansas and pros their investigations looking to the impeachment of Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, met here to-day and menced taking testimony. Of four members of the committee only two were present, Messrs. Wilson, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin. Mr. D. R. Anthony was examined in reference to Delahay's habits and the Osborn-Ingersoil draft, and A. W. Clark in reference to the Brown case. The investigation was a secret one. But little evidence has been elicited so far.

A MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer St. Mary, from Memphis for Cincinnati, Sunk on Brandywine

Bar, Below Cairo. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1872. The Chronicle says the steamer St. Mary's, which left Memphis for Cincinnati last night with 236 bales of cotton and ten passengers, struck a stump near Morris Landing at half-past nine at night earing a hole between her wheel and stern, cans ing her to sink in less than ten minutes in eighteen eet of water. When she struck she was for the bar opposite and ran upon it, but her bow swung around and she floated of and down the river nearly a mile to Brandywine Bar, upon which she now lies.

she now lies.

As far as known there were no lives lost, her passengers being carried safely to the bar and thence ashore in a lifeboat; but one of the firemen is missing. The steamer city of Chester passed soon after she settled and carried the passengers to Cairo. The St. Mary's was valued at \$36,000, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for \$16,000. The vessel can probably be raised. sured in Cincinnati offican probably be raised.

The Latest Details.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1872. The full cargo of the steamer St. Marys consisted of 325 bales of cotton; 350 bales of rags; fifty tons of old iron, and sundries. Two hundred and eightyseven bales of cotton were fully insured.

The passengers spent the night on the bar with a gale blowing and the thermometer at 30 degrees.

The propeller St. Paul and schooners Francis Paims and Sweetheart went ashore near Duiuth, and are total losses.

DETROIT, Nov. 14, 1872.

DISASTERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

THE PANAMA STEAMER ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1872. No news has been received of the steamer Ari-

zona from Panama, which is now ten days over-due at San Diego. UP THE MEDITERBANEAN.

The Anchor Line's New Route of Service-Steamers To Be Despatched to Genoa Fortnightly. The Anchor line having determined to open di-

rect communication with ports in the Mediterranean from New York, will despatch their first steamer, the Napoli, to Genoa, calling at Gibralter. on the 23d inst. The company has arranged that this vessel shall be followed by others of the line at fortnightly intervals, or as the requirements of the trade may demand. This route of service will be appreciated by many tourists who prefer the quet southern route to Italy, as it affords capital opportunities to reach her sunny climes, and, spending the Winter there, return home in the early Spring or Summer, via Scotland, Germany, France or England.

THE REV. J. BRINTON SMITH.

Rev. J. Brinton Smith, recently poisoned in North Carolina, was at one time pastor of the St. James Episcopal church of Philadelphia and chap-lain of Harmony Lodge, No. 52. A. Y. M., of this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1872.

CUBA.

A Plantation Burned and Forty Men Kidnapped by the Insurgents-Their Reported Defeat by the Spanish Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, Nov. 13, 1872. The insurgents' attacked the San Ramon plantation, near Manzanillo, burning the place and car-

rying off about forty persons employed there. The troops are in pursuit.

The insurgents attacked La Castmba, near Guantanamo, sacked three stores and made of with the booty. The troops attacked and defeated the insurgents on the following day. Governor Obregon says the insurgepts intended a raid on the plains of Guartanamo, but owing to their defeat it is now impossible.

THE ECLIPSE.

The Moon's Disc Enshadowed by the Earth-Third Eclipse of 1872-A Cloudy Night, but the Phenomenon Visible to

Astronomers and those who take delight in noting the various phases of the solar system were much disappointed last evening when they saw that the sky was cloaked from view by dense masses of cloud that bid fair to exclude from view the lunar eclipse promised us by astrologers and the compilers of aimanaes. True, the phenome-non expected was not a very wonderful one, the eclipse being a partial one-very partial to the moon-for the shadow of the earth was only to darken one thirty-third part of that luminary's disc. The cause of eclipses is too wellknown to need lengthy mention, but, for the benefit of those who have not studied the mysterious

MOVEMENTS OF CELESTIAL BODIES, it may be as well to explain that a lunar eclipse is caused by the passage of the moon into the shadow of the earth. This phenomenon can never occur unless the chaste goddess of night is in the full majesty of her bloom, and only then when she is nearly in the plane of the orbit of our own terrestrial sphere. Eclipses are not confined to the sun and moon by the passage of the earth in the orbit alone, but by the transits of such planets as venue, Mercury, &c. The term "eclipse" is derived from a Greek verb signifying "to fail" or "to leave"—literally a defect or failure. Eclipses of the stars and planets by the moon are termed occultations, and are as highly valuable to science as the enshadowments of the sun and moon, being of great use in the determination of longitudes at sea, as the eclipse will give Greenwich time for direct comparison with the time at the ship.

The clouds broke away as night advanced. Lunn beamed down her rays, and precisely at three minutes past midnight the shadow of the earth touched the upper limb of the moon, which nine minutes later was at her full. At twenty-three minutes past twelve one thirty-third portion of the moon's diameter was darkened, and then the dusky vell was slowly withdrawn, until, at forty-three minutes past twelve, Luna's bright face once more shone out unsuilled by the shadow of this tainted world.

shone out unsullied by the shadow of this tainted world.

THE ECLIPSE

was only of forty minutes' duration, and was the third of the lour eclipses due this year—the first, a lunar, occurring on May 22, was invisible in the United States, as was also the Second, a solar, on the 5th of June; the fourth is an annular eclipse of the sun on November 30, which residents in America will also be debarred the pleasure of witnessing. Among semi-barbarous and uncivilized nations a holy horror of eclipses is entertained. The Chinese when they see darkness spreading itself over the face of the earth are prone to imagine that

A CELESTIAL CONFLICT

Is proceeding, that Fan-qui—the evil one—is endeavoring to devour the sun, and, with innate cagerness to "take a hand in" on either side, they create a terrible commotion by beating gongs, firing gingals and crackers and raising a general demoniacal racket until the sun gilds once more their mosques, and the astonished birds come forth again from the roosts to which they flow while laboring under the delusion that night was coming on apace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1872. Nev., on Tuesday night. A light shock was felt in Stockton on the same night.

EARTHQUAKE.

Sharp Shocks Felt at Austin and Stock-

OBITUARY. James Hadley. By telegram from New Haven, Conn., the friends f Professor James Hadley, of Yale College, were informed of the death of that gentleman yesterday, the event of his demise having occurred at

same day. Professor Hadley was fifty-two years of age. He suffered, during many years past, the affliction of part, an invalid, although the more immediate cause of his death appears to have been some peculiar form of chill with fever. He was graduated from Yale College. After obtaining his degree he studied three additional years at New Haven, with the exception of a few months, when he acted as tutor in Middlebury College, Vt. In 1846 he entered the Yale Faculty as tutor, and in 1851, when ex-President Woolsey resigned the Professorship of Greek, he was appointed to that chair. He was married in 1851 to Miss Ann Twining, of New Haven, and had one child. Professor Hadley, at the time of his death, was President of the American Oriental Society. part, an invalid, although the more immediate

Atherton H. Stevens. Lieutenant Colonel Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., died at his residence in East Cambridge, Mass., vesterday. He was formerly in command of the First pattalion Massachusetts cavalry and Provost Marshal of the Twenty-sixth Army corps, also the first Union officer who entered Richmond and received its surrender from Mayor Mayo.

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